

# THE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

## Grange Directory.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLEN CO. GRANGES.

COUNTY COUNCIL. POSTOFFICE.  
J. C. Capper, Master, Humboldt  
A. G. Jones, Secretary, Iola  
B. D. Allen, County Agent, Iola

### COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

James Faulkner, Iola  
B. D. Allen, Iola

### DEER CREEK GRANGE.

B. L. Dreman, Master, Carlyle  
J. G. Jordan, Secretary, Carlyle

### DIAMOND GRANGE.

J. Martin, Master, Elizabethtown  
G. L. Smith, Secretary, Iola

### CRESCENT VALLEY GRANGE.

J. Van Riper, Master, Iola  
J. C. Kelsa, Secretary, Humboldt

### ELN CREEK GRANGE.

J. L. Arnold, Master, Iola  
J. Delaplaine, Secretary, Iola

### ELINORE GRANGE.

J. W. Donahoe, Master, Elsinore  
M. Stout, Secretary, Elsinore

### IMPERIAL GRANGE.

L. C. Munger, Master, Iola  
S. Young, Secretary, Iola

### INDUSTRIAL GRANGE.

Robert Stankly, Master, Iola  
Alex. Straubmiller, Secretary, Iola

### IOLA GRANGE.

R. Cook, Master, Iola  
N. L. Lachar, Secretary, Iola

### BETHEL GRANGE.

J. Y. Young, Master, Jeddah  
J. F. Sproul, Secretary, Jeddah

### NEOSHO VALLEY GRANGE.

N. Hankins, Master, Iola  
J. W. Wadell, Secretary, Iola

### MAPLE GROVE GRANGE.

J. A. G. Soley, Master, Humboldt  
E. L. Moore, Secretary, Humboldt

### MAY FLOWER GRANGE.

W. E. Hollbrook, Master, Geneva  
C. Knowlton, Secretary, Geneva

### ODENSE GRANGE.

R. V. Blair, Master, Odessa  
S. W. Wadell, Secretary, Odessa

### ROCK HILL GRANGE.

A. Goshue, Master, Iola  
E. Lowe, Secretary, Iola

### OWL CREEK GRANGE.

J. C. Capper, Master, Humboldt  
J. L. Smith, Secretary, Humboldt

## Farm and Fireside.

### Indigestion in Horses and Cattle.

M. Pety, veterinary surgeon, draws attention to the liability of horses and cattle suffering from indigestion, from the consumption of forage in a humid or musty state. It is from over-feeding this complaint is ordinarily produced, or to the too rapid transition from dry to unlimited green food. Another very common cause is the putting of animals to work immediately after their feed. The giving of chaff and the refuse of the threshing machine is also another source as well as excessively cold water; and above all, allowing the animals to drink the water of marshes. A little salt or a handful of meal is excellent in the drinks. Old animals ought never to be given too much food at once, and it should be mixed with a little straw. When the horse shows symptoms of indigestion—restlessness, suddenly refusing food, resting on one leg and then on another, the head drooping and seeking the left flank, its excrements either hard or liquid, etc.—an excitant, as three ounces of kitchen salt, or a glass of gin in a bottle of water, will afford relief, or an infusion of camomile or sage. In case pain exists, two spoonfuls of laudanum will prove excellent. Of course, soap injections, friction, and fumigation are not to be overlooked. Bleeding, in case of grave indigestion, becomes mortal.—*Foreign Correspondent of Lancaster Farmer.*

### Evergreens Among Fruit Trees.

The *Scientific American* says: "A well grown evergreen tree gives off continually an exhalation of warmth and moisture that reaches a distance of its area in height; and when tree planters advocate shelter-belts, surrounding a tract of orchards of fifty or more acres, when the influence of such belt can only trace a distance of the height of the trees in said belt, they do that which will prove of little value. To ameliorate climate, to assist in prevention of injury against extreme climatic cold in winter, and of the frosting of the germ bud of fruit in the spring, all orchards should have planted, in and among them indiscriminately, evergreen trees at distances each of not more than 150 feet apart. Such a course pursued will give health to the tree, and be productive of more regular and uniform crops of fruit. At all events, it is worth the trial, and we shall be glad if our readers can inform us of practical experiments on the subject."

### Hops to Get Along.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around the stores and saloons. Never "fool" in business matters. Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness. Do not meddle with business you know nothing about. Do not kick every one in your path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily than by stopping. Pay as you go. A man of honor, respects his word as he does his bond. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this out and if there be any folly in the argument let us know.

## Whistling as an Indication of Character.

An old farmer once said to us that he would not have a hired man on his farm who did not habitually whistle. He always hired whistlers. Said he never knew a whistling laborer to find fault with his food, his bed, or complain of any little extra work he was asked to perform. Such a man was generally kind to children and to animals in his care. He would whistle a chilled lamb into warmth and life, and would bring in his hat full of eggs from the barn without breaking one of them. He found such a man more careful about closing gates, putting up bars and seeing that the nuts on his plow were all properly tightened before he took it into his field. He never knew a whistling hired man to kick or beat a cow or drive her on the run into a stable. He had noticed that the sheep he fed in the yard and shed gathered around him as he whistled, without fear. He never employed a whistler who was not thoughtful and economical. That this farmer's philosophy is generally correct is true. A cheerful, hopeful, buoyant man is sure to get through this life more smoothly and with less friction than one of those chaps with acute angles and rasp like sides to their characters. A cheerful family on a farm is far more likely to be a prosperous one than one that is composed of glum and growling individuals, who are for ever finding fault and turning even prosperity and success into a complaint. Men and women who are employed to assist in farm labor will work cheaper and more zealously with a family who cultivate a cheerful spirit, enjoy innocent fun and make the echoes all over the farm and in the house from morning to night, with jollity and good cheer. The merchant will sell cheaper and deal more liberally with a keen, wide awake, jolly farmer, than with a long and sour faced grumbler. This is no trivial matter. It enters into business as an integer, just as sunshine makes crops.

### Light Easy Employment Wanted.

Said a friend the other day, "Allow me to introduce to you Mr. A., who thinks of remaining with us and making this his future home. If you know any light, easy employment I should consider it a personal favor if you would remember Mr. A." Not by dozens or by hundreds, but by thousands bright, intelligent young men go wandering up and down the streets of Western towns after respectable, (?) light, easy employment. Agencies, clerkships, any thing that is not solid hard work is wanted. As we looked at Mr. A.'s robust form we were inclined to tell him that one of the candidates for Governor of Kansas last year like him came West to grow up with the country. He had the spirit and courage behind him too that wins an honorable place everywhere. He did not ask for light, easy employment, but accepted what he found to do and earned his first money digging a cistern and the next digging a cellar. He to-day is in comfortable circumstances, an honored citizen—he dug his way up.

If there is one hallucination more difficult to get out of the heads of young men who affect gold shirt buttons and good clothes, it is that one of getting genteel, (?) easy employment, by which they expect some real to succeed to open up to them that their fathers were never able to find. Nearly every example of great success in all the various occupations of men has come through persistent hard work. The greatest men American history has produced have been men who from boyhood have neither shirked or feared work. Intelligent, hard work is about the only genius we have ever seen among men who have distinguished themselves in their professions or trade. There is room in the West for young men who have will and energy and are willing to work and wait for success, but to those who want to come for light, easy employment, we say, the country is already over-crowded with just that kind, who are turning into gamblers and rouses faster than the law can properly care for them.—*Kansas Farmer.*

### PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—At its meeting, the farmers' club of the American Institute, held a discussion on the preservation of eggs. A letter to the club was read, calling the attention of the members to a new patent process for the preservation of eggs by the application of paraffine. It is claimed that the new process is superior in its results to the old system of liming. William F. Elfein, a chemist, certifying that eggs have been preserved by it for eight months after being subjected to the severest tests. Col. F. D. Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the inventor of the process, and will exhibit the machine and apparatus used by him in the American Institute fair. Some discussion on the various systems in vogue for the preservation of eggs was excited by the reading of the letter. It was agreed by several members that eggs could not be successfully preserved for any length of time by any known plan of hermetic sealing, the changes of temperature having an effect upon them when an attempt was made to preserve them in this manner. Mr. Bruen, of New Jersey, said that he had preserved eggs well for five months by packing them, ends down in dry salt.

When a Nevada photographer wants to make a good picture he puts the sitter in his place, pulls out a navy revolver, cocks it, levels it at the man's head, and says: "Now, just sit perfectly still, and don't move a hair; put on a calm pleasant expression of countenance, and look right into the muzzle of this revolver, or I'll blow the top of your head off. My reputation as an artist is at stake, and I don't want no nonsense about it this picture."

When a man can look upon the simple wild rose and feel no pleasure, his taste has been corrupted.

## Our Tongue.

Mr. Washington Moon has written a work on bad English. Some of the errors which he singles out are decidedly amusing. For example:

A furrier, lamenting in an advertisement the tricks played on the public by unprincipled men in his own trade, "Earnestly requests ladies to bring to him their skins, which he promises shall be converted into muffs and boas."

Another advertisement ran thus: "Two sisters went washing."

A gentleman advertised for a horse, "For a lady of dark color, a good trotter, high stepper, and having a long tail."

"Better, more amusing, more instructive, and more creditable is the following illustration of the inevitable ambiguities involved in accurate language. One gentleman observed to another:

"I have a wife and six children in New York and I never saw one of them."

"Were you ever blind?"

"Oh! no," replied the other.

A further lapse of time, and the interrogator resumed the subject.

"Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and you had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, such is the fact."

"Here followed a still longer pause in the conversation, when the interrogator, fairly puzzled, said:

"How can it be that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the answer, "one of them was born after I left."

### Human Saliva Kills Snakes.

The *Marietta (Ga.) Journal* was told by a gentleman the other day that human spittle was as deadly to poisonous snakes as their bites were deadly to man. He says while picking up a bundle of straw and trash under his arm, while cleaning a field, a ground rattlesnake, four feet long crawled out from it and fell to the ground at his feet. He at once placed his heel upon the head of the snake and spit in its mouth. Shortly afterward the snake showed symptoms of inactivity and sickness, and he picked it up by its tail and carried it to the house and showed it to his wife, telling her that he had spit in its mouth and that it was poisoned.

At the expiration of fifteen minutes the snake was dead. To further experiment, he came across a blowing adder (snake), which ejected from its mouth a yellow liquid. He caught it and spit in its mouth, and it died. He caught another blowing, and it refused to open its mouth. He spit upon a stick and rubbed the spittle upon the adder's nose, and it died. Afterward he came across a black snake, regarded as not poisonous, and he caught it and spit in its mouth. Instead of the spittle killing the black snake, as it did the poisonous reptiles, it only made it stupidly sick, from which it recovered. This conclusively shows that poisonous snakes have as much to fear from the spittle of man as man has to fear from their bites.

### Brine That Preserves Butter a Year.

Among the many devices for keeping butter in a manner that preserves the rich, rosy flavor of new, with all its sweetness, is the following from the *Dutchess Farmer*, which is said to be entirely successful: "To three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar, and one tablespoonful of saltpeper. Boil the brine and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls and wrap each separately into a clean muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weigh the butter down, and pour the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful not to put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely into small jars, and, using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air, and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested."

### A Good Sign.

A spirit of inquiry on the subject of public free schools, and of investigation into the official acts of those who administer the laws, has arisen among the people. This speaks well for the interest that has been awakened upon this subject. No harm can come from a free, open and frank discussion of the merits or defects of the present school law. The question of public free schools must be met and canvassed in a calm and considerate manner. No prejudice must be allowed to come into these discussions. Great interests are involved in the issue. We shall have an intelligent, productive citizenship—law-abiding and progressive, or we shall have ignorance, poverty and crime. These are the issues in the discussion. It is cheaper by all odds to sustain good schools, than it is to be taxed directly to support the paupers and punish the criminals forced upon society by ignorance and idleness. Schools or jails, which?

### The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"The men in New York calling themselves Democrats, who have exerted their influence to beat William Allen and the Democratic ticket in Ohio, are the worst enemies of our organization. They have dug a pit between them and the Democracy of this portion of the Union—a pit as wide and impassable as that which separates Dives from Lazarus. We only know the motives of their leaders to hate and persecute them, and to pray for their defeat."

### When a man can look upon the simple

wild rose and feel no pleasure, his taste has been corrupted.

## Instinct and Reason.

Mr. James H. Hatching, writing from Bamberg, England, to the *London Nature*, gives the following curious account of the doings of a cat:

A pair of blackbirds built a nest on top of my garden wall, which is thickly covered with ivy, and within three yards of the drawing room window. When the young birds were about three parts fledged, one of them by some mishap left the flower garden. My cat (seven years old, and which has killed scores of small birds) immediately found it, and at the same time a kitten, (about three months old, but not belonging to the cat) began to pay rather rude attention to the young blackbird, and would have used it as kittens are wont, but the old cat would not suffer her to touch it. The cause of this was the old cock blackbird, being aware of the peril of its young, made a great noise and kept flying here and there around the scene of action, crying and scolding with might and main.

It then became evident to me that the cat had two or three objects in view, and a purpose to gain. Firstly, not to allow the kitten to touch, or kill, or make off with the young bird. Secondly, to use the young bird as a decoy to entrap the old one. Thirdly, to make the young bird cry sufficiently from fear or pain to induce the parent's affection to overcome its discretion. During his maneuvers the old Tom repeatedly made unsuccessful springs to catch the cock bird, alternately running to give the kitten a lesson of patience or self-denial, or a greater fear of punishment. The young bird repeatedly hopped out of sight among the flowers and stunted its cries, then anon the cat touched it again and made it flutter about and cry again, which from time to time brought the old bird down with cries of terror or wrath, or a blending of both emotions, and almost into the very mouth of the cat. Two or three times I thought old Tom was successful, but no, he missed his object most surprisingly. It became evident to me that the cat was using the young bird as a decoy to catch the old one.

After I had watched some ten or fifteen minutes, it became too painful for me to witness, so I caught the young bird and put it again into its nest, which was about ten feet from the ground. In less than an hour the young bird was again on the ground, the cat, kitten and parent bird performing the same drama, with this difference in the action; the cat lay down, rolled about or sat a convenient distance from the young bird, yet with eyes alert, though half shut and otherwise giving an assurance that he did not intend to make another bound without succeeding to catch his prey. He was, however, disappointed, and made four without achieving his purpose.

At this juncture the mother bird came on the stage with cries of distress, but kept aloof on the branches of a tall cherry tree that rises above the wall; and if her boldness were less than the cock-bird's her discretion was greater, for she kept far aloof. Once it seemed to me that the cock-bird had actually struck the back or head of the cat with his wing and mandible. This scene continued about seven or ten minutes, when I caught the young bird and threw it over the wall, and the exhibition of animal thought, emotion, and passion ceased.

Here were manifest phenomena of a more remarkable kind than those seen in the cited by the Duke of Argyll in the *Contemporary Review* for July, in an article to illustrate "Animal Instinct in Relation to the Mind of Man," for the cat showed an amount of reasoning which he probably never before exercised, because never before placed in the same circumstances. That he had used young sparrows, of which he must have caught scores, as decoys to catch the old one is possible, but I am perfectly sure that no kitten ever was in the garden during his reign as "monarch of all he surveyed" in the shape of birds. Hence his authority over the kitten, which was full of life and eagerness to appropriate the young bird, the killing of which would have defeated the purpose of the cat in using the young bird as a decoy to catch the old one, was indeed remarkable, and disclosed a combination of mental forces of self-conscious reason of no trifling order, and, as it appears to me, conclusive that the difference—and only difference—between instinct and reason is one of degree.

### Good Cows.

The largest recorded yield of a single cow that is perfectly well authenticated is that of an animal kept at the jail at Lewes, England.

In eight consecutive years she gave 9,720 gallons, or an average of more than 1,210 gallons a year. She was milked one year 321 days and gave 1,230 gallons, which made 540 pounds of butter, or at the rate of a pound of butter from 22 pounds of milk.

A Mr. Scott, of Shaftesbury, V., had a cow whose milk yielded 504 pounds of butter in 1866, or at the rate of one pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk. An Ayrshire cow recently yielded 3091 pounds of butter in ten months after calving, or between March 10th, 1866, and January 10th, 1867, besides supplying a family with milk and cream.

It was a golden deed of the golden State when the Legislature of California passed a law forbidding the making of any difference in the salaries of teachers on account of sex. The salaries paid teachers of the same grade must be equal, regardless of sex ought to be universal in every state and occupation.

The wisdom of a poor man is like a palace in a desert.

## THE GREAT REVOLUTION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1, 1874.

Mr. C. W. Fairman:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, having used this past winter the *Revolution Heating Stove*, take great pleasure in recommending it to be all that you or the manufacturers claim for it, viz., a perfect soft coal burner, perpetual base burning, base heating, self feeding and gas consuming, being entirely free from dust or smoke; no puffing or blowing, as is the case usually with soft coal burning stoves, as well as being very economical in the consumption of fuel, giving an even temperature in the room, and being very cheerful in appearance. And to those desiring a first class soft coal heating stove we would say by all means get the *REVOLUTION*. Yours respectfully,

W. A. M. Vaughan, D. K. Abel, F. J. Smith, Mrs. P. Skinner, W. Withers, Parsons & Co., W. W. Wood, J. A. Garrett, J. F. Cosby.

May 1, 1875.

We, the undersigned, having used this past winter the *Revolution Heating Stove*, fully endorse the above recommendations.

C. L. Parker, Chas. Whitney, J. E. Vincent, Slaven, Mansur & Co. P. M. Austin, H. F. Guthrie, J. B. Bell, Moline Plow Co. & Bartner, Wm. R. Gardner, Jno. C. Dickson, Francis Foster, F. J. Boggs, Peter Arnoldia.

Hartman & Casmire, Iola, Kans., have this stove for sale.

### The Number Seven in the Bible.

On the seventh day God ended his work.

On the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In seven days the dove was sent. Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph. Jacob served seven years for Rachel. And yet another seven years more. Jacob was pursued a seven days journey by Laban.

A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven years were foretold in Pharaoh's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts and seven ears of full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted seven days and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seven years the land rested. Every seventh year the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jerico seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days.—On the seventh day they surrounded the wall seven times.

Solomon was seven years in building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were seven lamps. The golden candlestick had seven branches.

Naamen washed seven times in the river Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for an atonement.

In the Revelation we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven virgins, seven angels, and a seven-headed monster.—*Exchange.*

### Liebig's Great Discovery.

Under Liebig's direction, a patient and vigorous staff of assistants made countless experiments in nearly every accessible part of the globe, and analyzed with the utmost care the ashes of many thousand different plants. The unanimous result of their investigation proved, to a certainty, the natural coherence between vegetable life and inorganic matter; they showed that every plant of the same kind whatever may be the substance and the composition of its soil, receives the same mineral ingredients into its frame, and cannot live and grow in a place which is entirely devoid of minerals necessary to its existence. To cite but one example, the tobacco plant chiefly withdraws lime from the earth, under every zone and in every climate; its cultivation, in a soil absolutely deprived of that mineral is simply impossible, however liberally the other conditions of its existence may be provided for. These results, plainly showing the error which former ages had committed when neglecting and denying the importance of mineral ingredients in vegetable substances, naturally led to a division of plants into several classes, each of which received the name of its principal mineral ingredient; regardless of botanical denominations, they were divided into a few simple classes, according to their predominant contents of lime, kali, silicious earth, etc. Thus Liebig's doctrine concerning the influence of mineral matter upon vegetable life was firmly established.

How to COOK a BEEFSTEAK.—He took the thin, long-handled frying-pan from its nail, and putting it on the stove heated it quite hot. In this he put the piece of steak previously pounded, but to their surprise he did not put a particle of butter in the frying pan, and did not salt the steak. He allowed the steak to merely glaze over and then turned it quickly to the other side, turning it several times in this manner until it was done. Four minutes were not employed in the operation, but a juicier steak was never eaten. It was, when done, laid on the platter, previously warmed, and was buttered and salted and set a moment in a hot oven. Allowing the steak to heat a moment on each side, helped it to retain all its sweet juices, and putting the salt on at the last moment after it was on the platter, drew out its juices.

Sweetness and light—a love match.

1875.

1875.

## NEW SONGS.

When Little Maudie Died song and chorus. Hays 25  
Jennie the Flower of the Dell song and chorus. Hays 25  
School-House on the Hill song and chorus. Hays 25  
Beside, will you love me song and chorus. Hays 25  
My dear Old Home song and chorus. Hays 25  
Sobby Swell song and chorus. Hays 25  
The Little Log Cabin the Home after all song and chorus. Hays 25  
Is Mother There? song and chorus. Hays 25  
The Grape on the Door—Willie's Dead song and chorus. Hays 25  
Madeline Gray song and chorus. Hays 25  
Barney Macchree song and chorus. Hays 25  
Dora Darling song and chorus. Hays 25  
By HAYS.

Where is Papa to-night? song and chorus. Danks 20  
Hungry and Cold song and chorus. Danks 20  
Shadows of long ago song and chorus. Danks 20  
Allie Darling song and chorus. Danks 20  
Oft in dreams a Sweet Voice calls me song and chorus. Danks 20  
The Golden Wedding song and chorus. Danks 20  
Why don't you write to me, sister? song and chorus. Danks 20  
The Withered Rose song and chorus. Danks 20  
You'll forget me, by and by song and chorus. Danks 20  
Promise you'll be true to me song and chorus. Danks 20  
Little Birdie May song and chorus. Danks 20  
Sun of my Soul song and chorus. Danks 20  
By DANKS.

Dashing Female Swell serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
Angel Gabriel song and chorus. Stewart 20  
Sing me to Sleep, Mother song and chorus. Stewart 20  
Jollist Girl in Town serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
True as Steel. Picture serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
Sing me a Song of my Nephew serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
Won't we cut a Swell? serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
Ette Dear, for you I'm waiting song and chorus. Stewart 20  
Don't forget to love me song and chorus. Stewart 20  
Help one Another. Picture serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
Sweet Mollie Moore song and chorus. Stewart 20  
Fighting on the Seaside serio-comic song. Stewart 20  
By STEWART.

Little Girlie's with the Angels now song and chorus. Christie 20  
Forsaken Hallel. Christie 20  
Waiting, love, for thee song and chorus. Christie 20  
Some one kissed me with a white song and chorus. Christie 20  
Little Hands we clasp no more song and chorus. Christie 20  
By CHRISTIE.

Published and for Sale by J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, New-York.

### JOB WORK of great variety and of superior style done promptly at the Office of THE IOLA REGISTER.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session, for ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next general election.

### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, that the members of the Legislature shall be elected on the first Tuesday of January next ensuing.

[SECTION 1.] The following proposition is to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas, to read as follows: "The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected on the first Tuesday of January next ensuing."

PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of 1876, the first session shall be held on the first Tuesday of January next ensuing, and all regular sessions shall be held on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter."

PROPOSITION TWO: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3. The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for the raising of sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years."

PROPOSITION THREE: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: "Section 29. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of January next ensuing."

Section 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed or partly printed and partly written, in regard to proposition one, the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition one to amend the constitution, 'Against proposition one to amend the constitution.'" In regard to proposition two the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition two to amend the constitution, 'Against proposition two to amend the constitution.'" In regard to proposition three the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition three to amend the constitution, 'Against proposition three to amend the constitution.'" Against proposition three to amend the constitution."

Section 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Thereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the